TL1776

: 239 Thu 12 May 94 12:48
By: CNRMDG
To: all
Re: ET Resistance statement after Geneva talks

@MSGID: 90:6121/105@Pactok 420ca6ca
@PID: FM 2.0d

EAST TIMOR- CNRM- National Council of Maubere Resistance

Statement by the Diplomatic Front Coordinating Commission

FOURTH INDONESIA/PORTUGAL FOREIGN MINISTERIAL TALKS 5/94

The Diplomatic Front Coordinating Commission of the East Timorese Resistance comprising the Special representative of CNRM, the leadership of the Externa delegation of FRETILIN, and the President of UDT, keeping in mind developments in East Timor, Indonesia, and on the international scene, have decided to issue the following statement about the conclusions of the 4th ro of negotiations on East Timor which took place on 6 May 1994 in Geneva between the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal, under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

I. THE ROLE OF PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Jose Durao Barroso and his team deserve congratulations for their seriousness, integrity, dynamism and dedication to the defence of the East Timorese people's right to self-determination and independence.

II. THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The personal involvement of the Secretary General of the United Nations in the process of dialogue and search for peace to end the drama of East Timor is noted with appreciation. It reminds that UN actions need to continue being inspired in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

The Coordinating Commission reaffirms its total openness to cooperate with the UN in the search of a solution for the East Timor problem. Such a solution would only be viable and long lasting if it is inspired on UN resolutions on East Timor.

III. THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE FOURTH ROUND

a. Human rights
The conclusions of the 4th round do not fully correspond to the reality and to the needs of the East Timor situation. Paragraphs 1 to 7 of the statement issued, merely repeat the commitments previously undertaken by Indonesia, and

Commission on Human Rights (HRC) decisions so far totally ignored by Indonesia.

Since the adoption consensus declaration by the HRC in 1992, the 1993 HRC resolution, the statement after the 3rd round of Indonesia/Portugal Foreign Ministers talks in New York in 1993, and the consensus declaration of the HRC of 1994, no human rights improvement whatsoever has taken place in East Timor. On the contrary, as even the Bishop of Dili, Dom Ximenes Belo has denounced, the regime of repression and terror has continued and even intensified. The Indonesian military presence at present is of the order of 30,000 troops.
The fate of those disappeared in November 1991 has still not been clarified. The promises of humane treatment for prisoners have not been kept.

. Permanent UN presence
The Coordinating Commission strongly condemns the refusal of the Indonesian Foreign Minister to accept a permanent UN presence in East Timor through specialised humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP etc. This reveals Indonesia's intent of not allowing independent witnesses into East Timor.

. Consultations with East Timorese
The gradual involvement of East Timorese Resistance leaders in the dialogue process is noted with pleasure. The visit of a personal representative of the SG to Lisbon, Jakarta, Dili and Sydney are noted, particularly his meetings with Dom Ximenes Belo, the East Timor clergy, the Leader of the Resistance, Xanana Gusmao, and other leaders and representatives of the resistance abroad.

The Portuguese government is congratulated for its firm defence of the direct participation of the East Timorese in the dialogue process.

. Dialogue among East Timorese
It was noted with appreciation that the manoeuvre by Indonesian secret service to hold "reconciliation" talks among East Timorese, was unmasked and rejected by the UN. It was noted with pleasure that the Indonesian Foreign Minister has supported the position defended by the UN and Portugal, that the term "reconciliation" lacks relevance in the initial format and objectives.

The East Timorese resistance, embodied by CNRM, FRETILIN and UDT, does not reject dialogue with Indonesia or its public agents or those masquerading as 'nationalists'. In fact, it was the Resistance Leader Xanana Gusmao who took the first step towards a direct dialogue with Indonesian authorities and their East Timorese agents when in 1993 he met Brigadier General Purwanto.

The Coordinating Commission expresses its availability for a dialogue between the resistance and those supporting Indonesia, or their agents, such as messrs Francisco Lopes da Cruz, ex-FRETILIN leader Abilio Araujo, Abilio Osorio Soares, Manuel Tilman etc.

The Coordinating Commission will, at the appropriate time inform the UN about assistance participation in the dialogue among East Timorese.

eeting with the Indonesian Foreign Minister
Coordinating Commission considers the beginning of a dialogue between the
Timorese resistance and the Indonesian government of great importance.
on Mandela is the South African Xanana, and Xanana is the East Timorese
on Mandela. The former was and continues to be indispensable for peace
democracy in South Africa. Xanana Gusmao, acknowledged by the European
n and the international community as the Leader of the East Timorese
e, is the central personality in any East Timor peace process. His
nditional release, as well as that of all East Timorese political
oners, would show the good faith and will of the Indonesian government to
a just and durable solution for the East Timor problem.

Coordinating Commission expresses its availability for an exploratory
ogue with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, to explore possible solutions to
problem, in accordance with point 10 of the Geneva statement.

he role of the East Timorese Church
Coordinating Commission reaffirms its confidence in the Head of the East
ese Church, Bishop Dom Ximenes Belo, and the entire East Timorese
gy. It notes the indispensable role of Bishop Belo in the peace process.
nnumerable initiatives in support of his candidature for the 1994 Nobel
e Prize reflect the integrity and courage of the Head of the East
ese Church and his unceasing efforts for peace and freedom.

HE EAST TIMOR, INDONESIA AND INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The tenacious resistance of the East Timorese people has been a determining factor in their struggle for peace and liberty. The positive advances on the international scene, and in Indonesia, are the direct results of East Timorese resistance courage, abnegation, and tenacity.

On the other hand, it can also be said that the East Timorese resistance is also contributing to the gradual process of change taking place in Indonesia. The Coordinating Commission notes with appreciation the initiatives and suppo actions of the Indonesian society, and states its full openness to a strengthening of the dialogue between the East Timorese resistance and the pro-democracy movement in Indonesia.

On the international scene, the USA and the European Union, some positive developments are also noticeable. The initiative of the President of the USA, to send a support note to the Secretary General of the UN on the eve of the Geneva talks, is noted with appreciation. The, albeit modest, advances that took place in Geneva have likewise been influenced by the positive evolution the Clinton Administration position, and above all, to the position of the US Congress. Furthermore, the Coordinating Commission cannot fail to underline t international solidarity action in support of East Timor, as the main driving force for the mobilisation and awareness raising about the drama faced by our people among international public opinion and governments.

Lisbon, 8 May 1994

For the Diplomatic Front Coordinating Commission,
signed by
For CNRM: Jose Ramos Horta, Special Representative
For FRETILIN: Jose Luis Guterres, Head of External Delegation
For UDT: Joao Carrascalao, President

---

* Origin: CNRM Dir. G. Int. Rel. (90:6121/105)
SEEN-BY: 612/100 101 107 110 207 211 990 675/100 900/900 999 6121/101 102
SEEN-BY: 6121/105 106 107